

國民新報

本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

本報價目

中文	英文	合併
零售每份 大洋三分	零售每份 大洋五分	零售每份 大洋八分
埠本 每月大洋八角 半年四元四角 全年八元	埠本 每月大洋一元 半年五元五角 全年十元	埠本 每月大洋一元五角 半年八元五角 全年十五元
埠外 每月大洋九角五分 半年四元七角五分 全年九元五角	埠外 每月大洋一元二角 半年六元 全年十一元二角	埠外 每月大洋一元五角 半年八元 全年十五元
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本報發行部啟事

本報自五月一日起，凡訂閱本報者，請向本報發行部或各埠分銷處接洽。本報發行部設在天津法租界二十一號路，電話一六六六。各埠分銷處名單如下：
北京：法租界二十一號路
上海：法租界二十一號路
漢口：法租界二十一號路
廣州：法租界二十一號路
香港：法租界二十一號路
天津：法租界二十一號路
保定：法租界二十一號路
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青島：法租界二十一號路
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長春：法租界二十一號路
哈爾濱：法租界二十一號路
西安：法租界二十一號路
蘭州：法租界二十一號路
昆明：法租界二十一號路
重慶：法租界二十一號路
成都：法租界二十一號路
萬縣：法租界二十一號路
宜昌：法租界二十一號路
沙市：法租界二十一號路
漢陽：法租界二十一號路
九江：法租界二十一號路
南昌：法租界二十一號路
杭州：法租界二十一號路
寧波：法租界二十一號路
溫州：法租界二十一號路
福州：法租界二十一號路
廈門：法租界二十一號路
汕頭：法租界二十一號路
梧州：法租界二十一號路
貴陽：法租界二十一號路
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汕頭：法租界二十一號路
梧州：法租界二十一號路
貴陽：法租界二十一號路

中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啟事

本校奉准開辦，現已開始招生。凡有志於軍事者，請向本校報名。本校校址設在天津法租界二十一號路。報名日期：自即日起至三月三十一日止。考試日期：三月三十一日。報名地點：天津法租界二十一號路。考試科目：國文、算術、常識、軍事。報名手續：繳納報名費大洋一元，並繳納最近二寸半身照片二張。報名資格：凡具有高中畢業或同等學力者，均可報名。報名時請註明姓名、年齡、學歷、籍貫、現職等項。報名後請隨時注意本校之公告。本校校務處啟。

北京五世學校招收男女生廣告

本校奉准開辦，現已開始招生。凡有志於教育者，請向本校報名。本校校址設在天津法租界二十一號路。報名日期：自即日起至三月三十一日止。考試日期：三月三十一日。報名地點：天津法租界二十一號路。考試科目：國文、算術、常識、教育。報名手續：繳納報名費大洋一元，並繳納最近二寸半身照片二張。報名資格：凡具有高中畢業或同等學力者，均可報名。報名時請註明姓名、年齡、學歷、籍貫、現職等項。報名後請隨時注意本校之公告。本校校務處啟。

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（號十七百八千四局南話電）
（四七一六號報電）
（號十八百一第）
（張三出日今）
目價白告
▲一日至三日每日每字收大洋一分
▲四日至七日每日每字收大洋八分
▲八日至十五日每日每字收大洋六分
▲十六日至一月每日每字收大洋四分
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▲凡刊登廣告者，請向本報廣告部接洽。本報廣告部設在天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

永昌洋行廣告

本行自設於天津法租界二十一號路，專營各國名廠洋貨。現已開始營業，歡迎各界光臨。本行經銷之洋貨，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界光臨選購。本行地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

交通大學週報

本報定於每週出版一次，內容豐富，歡迎訂閱。本報訂閱費大洋一元。訂閱地點：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

現代哲學概論出版了

本書由著名哲學家編著，內容詳盡，歡迎購買。本書售價大洋一元。購買地點：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

華通商行

本行專營各國名廠洋貨，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界光臨選購。本行地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

京綏鐵路時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
張家口	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
歸綏	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
包頭	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00

京漢鐵路時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
石家莊	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
正定	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
平山	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

本公司專營人壽水火保險，信譽昭著，賠償迅速。歡迎各界光臨。本公司地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

中國國民黨黨員高向啟事

本黨員因事外出，特此啟事。如有任何關於本黨員之事務，請向本黨員之家人或親友接洽。本黨員之家人或親友地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

新婦女月刊社啟事

本月刊社專營婦女雜誌，內容豐富，歡迎訂閱。本月刊社訂閱費大洋一元。訂閱地點：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

中國革命前途

中國革命前途光明，勝利在望。歡迎各界人士參加革命。革命地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

華通商行

本行專營各國名廠洋貨，品質優良，價格公道。歡迎各界光臨選購。本行地址：天津法租界二十一號路。電話：一六六六。

本報緊要啓事

本月十二日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日本報爲紀念中山先生之功德特刊此報以誌哀思凡我同胞如有以鴻文巨著見賜者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

北京特別市黨部啓事

本會定於本月十三日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日本報爲紀念中山先生之功德特刊此報以誌哀思凡我同胞如有以鴻文巨著見賜者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

北京各界紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會籌備會徵求各團體加入本會及紀念品啓事

本會定於本月十三日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日本報爲紀念中山先生之功德特刊此報以誌哀思凡我同胞如有以鴻文巨著見賜者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

革命週報編輯處啓事

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徵文啓事

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劉清揚啓事

本報定於本月十三日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日本報爲紀念中山先生之功德特刊此報以誌哀思凡我同胞如有以鴻文巨著見賜者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

賈內閣今日就職

本報定於本月十三日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日本報爲紀念中山先生之功德特刊此報以誌哀思凡我同胞如有以鴻文巨著見賜者請於本月八日以前寄交本報母任歡迎

泊頭李軍完全敗潰

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國軍佔領馬廠之經過

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昨晨石家莊突發生戰事

昨晨石家莊突發生戰事，敵機多架，向我後方轟炸，我軍奮勇還擊，敵機多架被擊落。昨晨石家莊突發生戰事，敵機多架，向我後方轟炸，我軍奮勇還擊，敵機多架被擊落。

國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版請速購

國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版，內容豐富，歡迎訂閱。國民新報副刊一月份合訂本已出版，內容豐富，歡迎訂閱。

一軍要人會議

一軍要人會議，討論重要軍政問題。一軍要人會議，討論重要軍政問題。

津浦鐵路防務

津浦鐵路防務，加強戒嚴。津浦鐵路防務，加強戒嚴。

吳淞合夥打劫

吳淞合夥打劫，警方嚴緝。吳淞合夥打劫，警方嚴緝。

滬寧路專車

滬寧路專車，恢復通車。滬寧路專車，恢復通車。

大沽防務鞏固

大沽防務鞏固，加強防禦。大沽防務鞏固，加強防禦。

國軍械彈充足

國軍械彈充足，戰力增強。國軍械彈充足，戰力增強。

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌，歡迎訂閱。歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌，歡迎訂閱。

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌，歡迎訂閱。歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌，歡迎訂閱。

冒 假 防 謹



一毒界無一切還包落極藥有非地予實後數啓
百無症諸一概精頭惡品無精利道配智天年者之
○脚險或至柳斷發登不藥步盡心三三期則氏
一號院校陰臨歸過身器到針服腫已爲餘畢初
埠婦姑結語拈邪咽專治應花錢何虛如得世受
兩種客始無疾飲醉淋玉斑楊手勝花黑囊中電
寄品無病求救散瘡蟲點魚根除癩藥何覺什家
無多主春取除疥黃鼻對魚根除癩藥何覺什家
不秋限銀白血現口神試症性和怡平討詐証秘
迎郭別速人淋陷楊便寬的和不股市查設此方
加號照准到入淋陷楊便寬的和不股市查設此方
本保下小精毒入人離大始法補上症事又
藥房永藥生馬筋箭紅最惡純科所直花醫學
二角萬壽房慈馬筋箭紅最惡純科所直花醫學
劉報傳患痛風刀疹疼順信用也無良學欺售之樹
蜀南代染愛用火疔疳瘡普隔一膜比放精製柳細
譚千買化，藥膏蠲瀉調痛之此病有良輩多先研

[illegible]

最近領東大事紀畧

汕頭各界代表大會

海員聯安工潮解決

廣州通訊：（一）嶺東人民，前在軍閥陳炯明

洪兆麟劉志陸等鐵蹄踐踏之下。集會結社，均不得自由，故開會殊少，所謂各界大會，更爲從所未見。追革命軍克復東江，隨地開軍民聯歡大會。又如各種紀念大會，示威大會等等，均應時而開。集會結社，非常自由，其一例，故深望各界同胞，繼作成見，一致向帝國主義進攻，使潮海民衆，成爲革命的主體，則中國之自由平等，將以潮海之成功爲起點而進展矣云云。各代表聲罷一致擁護，「一當劃政開始時期決團結堅固爲政府後盾

會日所常有，因此，人民與政府之行動，已日趨一致。昨日，東江各屬行政委員周鳳來，及第一軍軍長何應欽，乘履新之初，爲求政府與人民益求結合起見，特於是晚召集汕頭各界代表，在永平酒店開各界代表大會。出席者計黨學農工商法報各六。隨即舉出起草委員，起草汕頭各界聯合宣言，表示人民與政府合作之誠意。其宣言錄下，我們站在國民政府黨威之下之汕頭民衆，在二月一日東征軍總指揮部政黨招待各界代表席間，得黨政府負責人何軍長周委員馬監督報告黨政府在潮海過

開團體各機關代表七十餘人，
選會時首由周委員官報告，署
還閣。次由尚委員報告，署
不滿消極的予人民以深刻
之印象，使知革命軍之所以爲
革命軍而已。積極的建設工
作，仍未做到。其未做到的
原因，一方面因洪（兆麟）

去與現在之工作及將來之計
劃後，更加了解黨政府肅清
殘敵肅滅土匪嚴懲貪官污吏
掃除積弊苛政及處置一切種
種風潮之政策。認爲黨政府
是建築在人民基礎上而爲人
民謀利益的。人民完全承認
黨政府是人民的政府、人民
早黨政府的後盾。我們即是

劉（志陸）牽制之下，潮梅革命同志，多逃往海外或廣平。潮梅人民，受洪烈等愚民政策之軟化，革命之基礎大挫，潛伏之餘孽，時欲乘機蠢動，一方面因陳炯明與香港之關係，幾使潮梅變為商場之屬土，爲帝國主義之所壟斷。革命至此，便此種助政府實行國民革命的，是幫助決不受人挑撥離間而破壞革命職願。在現任黨政府實行的主義及政策的指導之下，頭聯合一起，團結一致，以助政府求得中國政治經濟的統一，開結自由平等。

我們知道中國政治經濟

狀現，受一大打擊，均帝國主義之進展。現革命軍基礎已鞏固，如教育實業水陸交通兩大端，已定計劃，從事建設，惟政府之力，仍恐有所不逮。俾望各界加以督促援助。俾諸計劃，均得實現。所謂自由平等，乃為走狗奸人，乘革命潮流高漲之紊亂，完全是帝國主義之侵襲使然。而最近國際帝國主義者已成功，其直接聯台邊遠諸會議，已有直接聯合壓迫各弱小民族之國民革命運動的危險。同時潮梅方面，則剛在正日擴張革命其走狗奸人，乘革命潮流高漲

衆大多數之自由平等。非某階級或個人之自由平等。民衆之自由平等，必須民衆公決之，方可得也云云。

後次，由何軍長報告。畧謂：所部軍紀，已從事建築兵房以嚴軍紀，各處土匪，已以軍隊剿辦，從事剿辦組織靖靖委員會，從事剿辦日前之大敵，惟有帝國主

之時，輒造種種謠言，以冀分裂我們民衆的力量，助長內部之糾紛，直接間接阻礙革命進行，破壞罷工政策，爲因誤會而發生小工潮，帝國主義者走狗們，以爲是破壞我們之絕好機會。遂敢佈謠言說，汕頭人民怎樣鬧爭，汕頭政局，怎樣糾紛，

視中國人，謂中國人爲一散沙者；因我人民勇於私

衆再受帝國主義及軍閥之治，而遂其侵略之野心。且頭各界人民看清這點，決

言，共同向我們的敵人帝國主義及閥軍進攻。在軍事上

時期將告結束，訓政時期剛在開始之過渡時期的汕頭，入知勢不佳，乃相率潛行離

在革命進程我們絕對認為，整頓教育實業勞工建設事業，高質、碼頭全部民衆力量，與政府共肩其責。以乘東江隆治幸速之實現。汕頭各界人民，在這繼往開來，負重千選之際，絕決然不辭艱難荒云。

(三) 汕頭海員工會

之技術，不再再來欺騙我們。我們在此高呼着中國國民黨萬歲！國民政府萬歲！中華民族解放萬歲！汕頭人民聯合會萬歲！

汕頭南強中學

原名華英學校，本為我國人陳雨亭等捐資所創辦。曾被日人華阿力藉教會勢力所佔

知其非，經已各消成見。因此潮梅特委員會，特於昨日與汕頭市黨部，召集汕頭各工會及行政公署秘書公署市工公安局四機關之代表，在市黨部開會，使之早日和平解決，當經雙方諒解，並即議決。（一）雙方保證以接議之進行，及貨貨之

去時，學生已深知基督教爲帝國主義之先鋒，時國打倒「五卅」慘案救國，該學生，熱烈參加救國運動。英人見我民氣之蓬勃，乃改由陳少豪充校長。以當時該學生反抗之空氣，當時該校，以救教教育，誠爲國主義之毒劑，非根本掃

檢查。(二)兩工會聯合發表和好宣言。(三)聯安工會，不再提起放人問題。如家族有來要人，由官廳負責追究，與英人工會罷工委員會聯安工會無涉。(四)海員工會所被搗毀，及被毀傷之糾察隊，與聯安工會受爲會員，由國式外交後援會

不可。遂一致議決，將學
取回自辦，改名南強中學
宣佈與教會脫離關係，中
分別置報官戶有關係，乃帝
主義之先鋒。不惜開具
愛之假面具。由英於昨一
日二時，由英教士華阿力
克禮等，糾集英士多名，
特兒等，闖進南強中學，
負責賠償。至此一時激動全
市之海員與聯安工潮遂告平
息。(五)軍閥張作霖垂危
，日本進兵滿洲，使之恢復
其勢，力圖國人聞之，莫不熱
烈反對，汕頭自日前舉行反
日出兵大示威之後，即由國
民外交協會會另組反日出兵
運動委員會，對於反日進行

勢洶洶，拆校牌，搗毀員。並將該校學生二十餘人，禁錮於校內，斷絕飲食。公安局開耗，派警到處圍，竟被閉門拒絕，汕頭各體，如國民外交後援會新，以期堅持到底云。

孔昭同除夕用兵

陳國輝被逐於安溪

積極不懈。現汕頭各界，議決實行與日本經濟絕交，抵制日貨，並由各團體組織宣傳隊檢查隊，宣佈日本在中國之罪惡，及檢查敵貨，以期堅持到底云。

力尚厚著，厥維陳國輝。

丸籐血鷄

 * 版 出 新 最 局 書 界 世 *

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楊梅竹斜街北京世界書局

[illegible]

趙恒惕已成寡人

軍政要人紛紛離異
趙恒惕與唐生智之關係，自唐生智在湘，即已不睦。唐生智在湘，曾一度與趙恒惕合作，但唐生智在湘，其目的在於擴張其勢力，而趙恒惕則欲維持其在湘之地位。唐生智在湘，其勢力日趨擴大，而趙恒惕則日趨孤立。唐生智在湘，其勢力日趨擴大，而趙恒惕則日趨孤立。唐生智在湘，其勢力日趨擴大，而趙恒惕則日趨孤立。

閩省實行鴉片專賣

以全年七十二萬元承包
福建省政府為整理財政，決定實行鴉片專賣。據悉，該項專賣，係由省政府招商承包，承包費為全年七十二萬元。此項專賣，係由省政府招商承包，承包費為全年七十二萬元。此項專賣，係由省政府招商承包，承包費為全年七十二萬元。

謝文炳將赴路

孫傳芳派員接洽
謝文炳將軍，現已決定赴路。據悉，孫傳芳將軍已派員接洽，並已商定一切。謝文炳將軍，現已決定赴路。據悉，孫傳芳將軍已派員接洽，並已商定一切。謝文炳將軍，現已決定赴路。據悉，孫傳芳將軍已派員接洽，並已商定一切。

四川將裁減軍額

川省軍隊，素稱龐大，故裁減之案，層出不窮。據悉，四川省政府現已決定裁減軍額。川省軍隊，素稱龐大，故裁減之案，層出不窮。據悉，四川省政府現已決定裁減軍額。川省軍隊，素稱龐大，故裁減之案，層出不窮。據悉，四川省政府現已決定裁減軍額。

反對馬君武長教

北京非基督教大同盟，前日開會，討論反對馬君武長教案。據悉，該會已通過決議，反對馬君武長教。北京非基督教大同盟，前日開會，討論反對馬君武長教案。據悉，該會已通過決議，反對馬君武長教。

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兩大會昨日合併

改稱反英日討吳張大會
昨日，反英日討吳張大會，已決定合併。據悉，該項合併，係由大會主席決定。昨日，反英日討吳張大會，已決定合併。據悉，該項合併，係由大會主席決定。昨日，反英日討吳張大會，已決定合併。據悉，該項合併，係由大會主席決定。

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一五淋白

專治男女淋病，不論新久，一服即效。本藥係由名醫精製，藥力宏大，能清熱解毒，利尿通淋。凡患此症者，請速購服，以免延誤。每盒大洋一角，小盒五分。

一第腎壯

健換

此藥專治腎虛、腰痛、遺精、早洩等症。能補腎壯陽，強身健體。凡患此症者，服之立見奇效。每盒大洋二角，小盒一角。

坤救

專治婦女經水不調、赤白帶下、子宮虛冷等症。本藥能調經理氣，養血安胎。凡患此症者，服之立見奇效。每盒大洋二角，小盒一角。

時令油

此油係由名醫精製，能治頭痛、牙痛、耳痛等症。凡患此症者，抹之即愈。每瓶大洋一角，小瓶五分。

活胃散

專治胃病、消化不良、胃酸過多等症。本藥能健胃消食，化滯除積。凡患此症者，服之立見奇效。每盒大洋二角，小盒一角。

胎種子寶真丹

專治男女不孕症。本藥能調經理氣，養血安胎。凡患此症者，服之立見奇效。每盒大洋二角，小盒一角。

太原裕同製膏公司啓事

本公司因業務需要，遷往新址營業。凡舊雨新知，請移玉光臨。此啓。

青年部啓事

本會為推廣青年運動，特舉辦各項比賽。凡有志參加者，請速報名。此啓。

中山先生紀念章章售處廣告

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專治男女不孕症。本藥能調經理氣，養血安胎。凡患此症者，服之立見奇效。每盒大洋二角，小盒一角。

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專治各種瘡毒、癰疽、疔瘡等症。本藥能清熱解毒，消腫止痛。凡患此症者，服之立見奇效。每盒大洋二角，小盒一角。

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專治各種眼疾，如沙眼、白內障等。本醫採用祖傳秘方，療效顯著。凡患此症者，請速來診治。

The People's Tribune

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CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT LACKING IN REALISTIC DETAILS, OBJECTS MACDONALD

Labor Party Leader Opposes Chamberlain's Request For Free Hand At Geneva; Position Should Be Plain; Germany Alone To Be Considered; Lloyd George Joins In Protest; Baldwin Deprecates

Briland Sees Trouble Ahead At Monday's Meeting; French Officials Feel Fate Of League Is In Balance; English Foreign Secretary Insists He Is Working For Peace And Locarno; Press Unconvinced

Chamberlain

United Press

London, March 4.—Following a statement by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the House of Commons today voted confidence in the Government's program with reference to the League of Nations Council by 224 to 124.

The Foreign Secretary announced that Great Britain is ready favorably to consider additions to the League Council, but that Germany ought to be elected first, in the view of the Government.

Nothing should be permitted to interfere with the early election of Germany, the Foreign Secretary added, obviously referring to the expressed desire on the part of Poland and other European nations to be granted seats simultaneously with Germany.

Opposition Protests

London, March 4.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said he was frankly dissatisfied with Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement, which lacked realistic details.

Boycott Canvassers Checking On Goods In Peking Shops

Work Being Done Systematically By Anti-British And Wu Alliance; Chamber Of Commerce Helps

With reference to the progress of the boycott of English and Japanese goods in the Metropolis, the Peking Chamber of Commerce and the Anti-Wu Pei-fu and Anti-British Alliance of Peking have formed committees whose work is to take inventory of the stock of English and Japanese goods already in the various shops. This is necessary in order to check against the goods that may arrive later, and is said to have covered already most of the important shops. There are two groups of sixty persons each, one organized by the Chamber of Commerce and the other by representatives of the Peking Students' Union, the Peking Labor Union, the Local Office of the Kuomintang, the Union of Japanese Returned Students, and the Dare-to-Die Band of the Students' Volunteer Corps.

The shops are first inspected by the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, which make up reports of the stock of goods. After this, the representatives of the second group are sent to the same shops to check through the inventory, in order to prevent any possible omissions or errors.

Yen Named Foreign Minister For New Coalition Cabinet

Not Expected to Accept Office; Report Tuan Making Ready For Return Of Shen Jui-lin

Chung Mei

The Chia Teh-yao Cabinet was officially gazetted at midnight Thursday when the resignation of former Premier Hsu Shih-ying and five members of his cabinet was accepted.

The new Cabinet is as follows: Chia Teh-yao, Premier and concurrent Minister of War.

W. W. Yen, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ho Teh-ling, Minister of Finance.

Ma Chun-wu, Minister of Education.

Tu Hsi-kuei, Minister of Navy.

Yang Wen-kai, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Lu Hsin, Minister of Justice.

Kung Hsin-chun, Minister of Communications.

Chu Yang-kuang, Minister of Interior.

The new cabinet members were invited to dine with Premier Chia last evening and it is expected to assume office today.

Dr. W. W. Yen has repeatedly stated that he will not assume the Waichiao portfolio, and in political circles it is said that the Anfu followers of Marshal Tuan Chih-jui knowing of Dr. Yen's refusal, had his name retained in the mandate, as a political ruse whereby Shen Jui-lin might be brought back to the Foreign Office.

Yen and Wang Hesitate

It is said that neither Dr. C. T. Wang, the retiring Minister, nor Dr. Yen wish to enter the cabinet at this moment of political

(Continued on page 4)

Kuomintang Urges Kuominchun To Put End To Wu Pei-fu

Shanghai Headquarters Of People's Party, In Telegram To Generals, Call Wu Obstacle To Peace

Chung Mei

Condemnation of Wu Pei-fu and his deeds is contained in a telegram from the Kuomintang headquarters of Shanghai to the generals of the Kuominchun.

"Wu Pei-fu, taking advantage of the anti-Mukden tide in the country, arouse once again and commanded troops under a forged title. Instead of fighting against the enemy he has been attempting to further his own position and influence.

"His misdeeds have gone so far that he has issued a circular telegram announcing a conclusion of the punitive expedition against the Mukden party, replacing it with peace making toward Chang Tso-lin. Consequently he sent his troops across Wu Seng Kuan and engages in the fight against Mukden. Then he joined hands with the local bandits and started all sorts of trouble and confusion in Honan province. With his selfish purpose in mind, he has forgotten the country altogether. He is then unquestionably an obstacle to peace and harmony and a rebel to the multitude.

"Your righteous act of punishing the rebel and traitor for the people has long been appreciated by all in the country and it is the time for you to endeavor for the nation, seeing the increasing influence of the traitor. You are requested to double your strength and postpone your morning meal until the traitor has perished. The future of China depends upon you."

Local Organizations Join In Plans To Honor Sun Yat-sen

To Issue Anniversary Daily And Distribute Literature; Many Meetings Planned; Mrs. Sun Goes to Nanking

London Herald

Tangier (by mail).—From the pleasant slopes of a hill just outside Tangier I have been watching the gunners of His Most Christian Majesty the King of Spain spending their Sunday afternoon by bombarding the defenceless villages of the Angera tribe a few kilometres away beyond the international zone.

Around me were both Moors and Spaniards, neither of whom seemed to bear the slightest grudge against each other on account of what they were witnessing. One finds this lack of animosity everywhere, even in the heart of the fighting area.

Miniature Fortresses

At Tetuan, the seat of the Spanish Presidency and the headquarters of the Army, I had a closer view of the operations. But even there I found the same curious phenomenon.

This ancient Moorish city is connected with Tangier by 40 miles of road passing through a corridor of blockhouses. The Spaniards have their work cut out to keep open this narrow line of communications and keep in check a marauding and unusually mobile enemy.

The block-houses, built at intervals of a few hundred yards on each side of the road, contain garrisons of from 10 to 20 men, and are armed with machine-guns and searchlights.

Battle At Lanchow; Fengtien Repulsed After Heavy Losses

Machang Reoccupied By Kuominchun; Russians Taken Prisoners; Sun Yueh Shans Foreign And Chinese Ships At Taku

Asiatic

According to an official telegram from General Tang Chih-tao, Commander of the ninth division of the first Kuominchun at Lanchow, to the military headquarters, fierce fighting between the Kuominchun and the Mukdenites began on the night of Tuesday, that is the second instant. The Fengtienites are commanded by General Chang Hsueh-liang and General Han Lin-chun; but their attacks on the Lanchow river positions of the Kuominchun were repulsed with heavy loss to the attackers. According to General Tang, the Lanchow iron bridge had been partially destroyed by his men with a view to preventing the Fengtienites from crossing it. Hence, the two armies are still facing each other on the south and north banks of the Lanchow river, which, owing to warm weather, is impassable without boats. In conclusion, he urges the early despatch of reinforcements.

Reoccupy Machang

Chung Mei

The reoccupation of Machang yesterday noon by the 1st Kuominchun is reported in a telephone message from Tientsin, General Lu Chung-lin went to Tang Kuan Tun on Wednesday and preparations were made for the general attack which was expected to be ordered yesterday.

Among the casualties are reported to have been Russians

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GERMANY LINING UP WITH IMPERIALIST EUROPE AGAINST RUSSIA, BOASTS CAPITALIST

Frank Advocate Of Franco-German Alliance Sizes Up Situation As He Sees It; A Case Of France, England And Germany Against Communism; League Of Nations The Agent.

War Ahead, Prophecies Head Of Potash Trust; Identifies "Righteousness," "Culture" And "Civilization" With Policies Of Europe; Admits Growing Influence Of Russia Among Oppressed Peoples

United Press

Berlin, February 14.—Germany's impending entry into the League of Nations appears definitely to have settled the long-debated question as to whether Germany should ally herself with the East or West. The protagonists of the "Eastern Orientation" are fighting a losing battle; their antagonists, on the other hand, are openly jubilant and dream of a holy alliance against the Soviets.

The case of the crusaders was stated for the United Press by Captain Arnold Rechberg, leader in Germany's potash trust and outstanding advocate of a Franco-German alliance.

"Germany, France and Great Britain can now approach the solution of the Russian problem," Herr Rechberg declared frankly.

"It does not pay to be squeamish about these matters. I for one will say what many people think. The League of Nations is the bulwark and the instrument against the Russian peril. The much criticized Article XVI of the Covenant will of course be used to line up Germany against the Russians. In my opinion, German statesmen and in

particular Foreign Minister Stresemann are well aware of this eventuality, although they do not deem it wise to say so"

On Disarmament

Questioned about his attitude toward disarmament, Captain Rechberg replied, "I am absolutely opposed to any disarmament whatever, and especially to any reduction of French armaments. In a few years at most, Europe will need every gun and every cartridge against Russia. So why should we disarm, while Russia is preparing feverishly for the final struggle?"

"It will be a fight for life and death and the longer it is postponed by the European nations the fiercer it must be. But indications are already multiplying that the European states are recognizing what I have preached for years—that one cannot barter with bolshevism. Great Britain realizes more and more that the future of her empire depends on the extermination of bolshevism.

"Moscow agents, riding the wave of nationalism, are spreading the bolshevist creed throughout the Orient and Occident and only quick decapitation can save

(Continued on page 4)

ISLAM TORN BY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MODERNISTS AND THE FUNDAMENTALISTS

By John O'Brien,

United Press Staff Correspondent

Jerusalem, Palestine, February 6.—Islam is breaking asunder. The mighty political and religious organization founded by Mahomet thirteen centuries ago is threatened by a movement similar in many respects to the Great Reformation which split the Christian church.

It is a conflict involving five hundred million people. On one side are the progressive elements of the Moslem countries, led by the Turks of the modern school. On the other are the fanatics of the Orient—Zeno-phobes who want nothing at all to do with Western civilization, bedouins of the desert who live on plunder and care nothing for culture, and religious chiefs who want to retain their hold on the people.

Turkey started it. The separation of church and state, followed by the abolition of the Khalifate and the exile of Abdul-Mejid, the titular head of Islam, the decree prohibiting the wearing of the traditional "tarboush," substituting for it European hats, the erection of monuments, the radical change in the Constitution—all these were signs that modern Turkey has finished with the ancient religion, its dogmas and its practices.

Turkey, however, is only a small part of the Moslem world. The peoples of India, Persia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Tunisia, south China, the Mohammedans of the Philippine

inspired the revolutionary changes in their minds is the question of the Khalifate, as important to the Moslem as the Papacy to Roman Catholics. The Angora National Assembly abolished it but the vast majority of Moslems still hold to it as the prime tenet of their faith.

This is the principal problem to be solved by the Pan-Islam Congress to be held at Mecca in January and a choice between King Fuad of Egypt, Ibn-el-Saud, the victorious bedouin warrior, Emir of the Nejd, who now controls Arabia, and the deposed Sherif of Mecca, Prince Abdul-Mejid, who has been waging a religious campaign against the sacrilegious action of the Angora Assembly will have to be made.

England and France are watching closely the trend of Islamic thought. It may have a vast influence on the political situation in the various Moslem countries under the British and French flags. The Aga Khan, head of the Hindu league for the re-establishment of the Khalifate, denounced the action of Angora and demands the installation of a new Khalif with all the honors and powers of the old regime. Palestine, under the British mandate, looks to the Khalifate to obtain a national Arab government. The Syrian Moslems have similar hopes.

THE "LOCARNO SPIRIT" DOES NOT APPLY IN MOROCCO, ONE CORRESPONDENT SHOWS

London Herald

Tangier (by mail).—From the pleasant slopes of a hill just outside Tangier I have been watching the gunners of His Most Christian Majesty the King of Spain spending their Sunday afternoon by bombarding the defenceless villages of the Angera tribe a few kilometres away beyond the international zone.

Around me were both Moors and Spaniards, neither of whom seemed to bear the slightest grudge against each other on account of what they were witnessing. One finds this lack of animosity everywhere, even in the heart of the fighting area.

At Tetuan, the seat of the Spanish Presidency and the headquarters of the Army, I had a closer view of the operations. But even there I found the same curious phenomenon.

This ancient Moorish city is connected with Tangier by 40 miles of road passing through a corridor of blockhouses. The Spaniards have their work cut out to keep open this narrow line of communications and keep in check a marauding and unusually mobile enemy.

The block-houses, built at intervals of a few hundred yards on each side of the road, contain garrisons of from 10 to 20 men, and are armed with machine-guns and searchlights.

Upon arrival at Tetuan, through a sea of undulating hills, one's attention is immediately attracted by a tall, dark and mysterious looking mountain, rising so suddenly before the town, and forming a fitting rampart to the realm of Add-el Krim, that lies beyond.

I have seen here a photograph of Spanish legionaries proudly holding up to view the severed heads of Rif soldiers. In the foreground of the picture, complacently sits a Spanish Red Cross nurse with a flag in her hands, upon which is displayed the emblem of Christian mercy. The presence of the heads as a background to the Red Cross seems to create no sense of horror or incongruity in the mind of the average Spaniard.

Stark and white upon the dome of the chapel of the Spanish Presidency stands a cross alone amidst the minarets of another faith.

Before the Spaniards came to Tetuan there was no cross, and Christian women could wander in the surrounding hills alone and unmolested, the sole but certain protection being the fact that they were regarded as good people, serving in their own fashion the same God as everybody else.

Envoy Dispatched To Urge Fang to Accept New Post

Tuan Sands Ma Fu Hsiang To Pincthuan; Expect Fang's Headquarters To Be At Kalgan

Asiatic

By order of the Chief Executive, General Ma Fu-hsiang, Deputy-Tupan of the North-west and Director of the Government Aeronautical Department, left Peking for Kalgan and Pincthuan on Thursday for the sole purpose of persuading Marshal Feng Yu-shiang to emerge from his retirement as desired by leaders of the Kuominchun and Kuomintang to suppress the "rebellion" of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. General Ma is one of the prominent Mohammedan Generals of the north-west and he has now placed all his Mohammedan mounted troops at the disposal of Marshal Feng to fight against the famous cavalry regiments from Manchuria and it is believed that the reinstatement of the "Christian" Marshal to power is now only a question of days.

It is expected that Feng Yu-shiang will announce his acceptance of the new appointment within a few days and that he will assume charge of the fighting machinery of the Kuominchun armies at Kalgan.

The Plan

Chung Mei

It is rumored that Marshal Feng will move his headquarters to Kalgan to direct the Kuominchun, whereupon General Chang will start for the front at Peking to cope with the enemy on the Peking Hankow Railway.

The Tientsin sector will be in charge of Comander Lu Chung-lin, the Jehol front under Tutung Sung Chen-yuan, while General

(Continued on page 4)

The People's Tribune

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Saturday, March 6, 1926.

Lord Willingdon And Nationalist China

In one of his daily bombinations in the Peking & Tientsin Times, the C. B. E. in charge of the sheet has been re-aring his views on the application of the outstanding amount of the British share of the Boxer Indemnities for the information and guidance of Viscount Willingdon who has just reached Peking as head of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission. The C. B. E., who insisted on appending these letters to his name in the report announcing the distinguished visitor's arrival at Tientsin, is clearly and decisively unsympathetic to the use of the money for educational purposes, though he informs His Lordship that he suggested "as long ago as April 1924 there were other uses to which the money might be put which would better serve the mutual interests of Great Britain and China, such, for instance, as a systematic scheme for disbandment." We do not doubt that Viscount Willingdon, after a slight exploration of the situation, will share the view that this bright idea could only occur to one fit for lodgment in a lunatic asylum, at the same time noting that the C. B. E. ranks next to Masters in Lunacy according to the "Table of Precedency in Great Britain."

A Real Enemy Of England

The hostility to education of the Peking & Tientsin Times, which claims to be a responsible organ of British opinion in North China, is of course characteristic of the "social category" to which the C. B. E. belongs. The category is widely represented in the Treaty Ports of China as well as in India, and doubtless Viscount Willingdon—who comes to this country with a great Indian experience—will quickly realise that "Chinese disorder", like "Indian unrest," is to be traced in its strictly anti-British repercussions, largely to the successful missionary work of the type that is responsible for the daily production of a sheet like the Peking & Tientsin Times with its gross prejudices, its hatreds, its ignorances and its intellectual indecencies. As long as the type is permitted and licensed under the extra-territorial regime of the Unequal Treaties to insult and to defame this country and its students, whose chief offence is that the UNEXAMPLED CONDITIONS OF THE PRESENT PERIOD OF TRANSITION IN CHINA HAVE SUMMONED THEM TO WORK WHICH IS ELSEWHERE DONE BY OTHER SOCIAL CATEGORIES, the anti-British hostility of Nationalist China must persist and continue to be an active factor in the whole Chinese situation. And if the real purpose of Lord Willingdon's Mission is to enquire into the facts of this hostility and to suggest to Government the means of abating and removing it, the presence in China of one of the real objective enemies of England in the person the C. B. E. type must be borne in mind and dealt with.

The Theory Of Restitution

As regards the ostensible purpose of Viscount Willingdon's visit to this country, we have to take a view of it which may seem at once intransigent and discouraging to those who are eager to share in the appropriation of the moneys whose application finally rests with the British Foreign Office. We shall try

to write on the subject without unnecessary offence to the distinguished visitor, if only because the Master instructs us to treat courteously the stranger from afar. But frankly some unpleasant truths must be underlined if Lord Willingdon is to be assisted to a true comprehension of the present situation in order that he may wisely advise his Government on the use and application of the unexpended portion of the British share of the Boxer Penalties. This last word "PENALTIES" is an indication of the dominant Nationalist view of the fabulous sums exacted by the avenging Powers under the Boxer Protocol, and it naturally colors our envisagement of the proposal which Lord Willingdon's Mission is to work out for his Statutory Committee in London. Being Penalties, the remission of the British share of the Indemnities is not a gift but a RESTITUTION in Chinese Nationalist opinion. And if it is not a gift of "moneys supplied at the expense of the British taxpayer" (this is the tactful language of the Tientsin C.B.E.) but a restitution, its use and application ought mainly to be a matter of Chinese concern. The same remark applies to the remission of all the other shares of the Boxer Indemnities. Then why, it may pertinently be asked, is the British remission alone selected for this Nationalist scrutiny and criticism? We shall be frank. Had it taken place and had Lord Willingdon visited us before the British application of the doctrine of the "preventive massacre" at Shanghai on May 30 and off the Shameen at Canton on June 23, 1925, it is highly probable that the same Chinese reception accorded, for instance, to the American remission might have been extended to the British remission though Chinese goodwill and friendliness might not have been so abundantly marked as was the case when America made her "gesture".

Definition Of Real Issue

Does this mean that Nationalist China refuses to accept the remission except unconditionally or on its own terms? We are realists and we must take a practical view of a practical question. The moneys to accrue from the British remission are not moneys to be "supplied at the expense of the British taxpayer" but Chinese moneys supplied at the expense of the greatly harassed and impoverished taxpayers of this country. Nationalist China has a right to those moneys. But as they happen now to be in British pockets, guarded by one of the principal Unequal Treaties, the payment of the moneys seems really to be a question of negotiation between England and Nationalist China. We emphasise this analysis and definition of the issue; and on it we advance the view that the selection of the Chinese members of the Statutory Committee—assuming that the Act of Parliament dealing with the matter prohibits any other method of procedure—should be determined not by mere British wishes to secure the co-operation of Chinese in working out schemes for the application of the remitted moneys but by a frank recognition of the right of Nationalist China to NEGOTIATE for the proper and suitable application of the outstanding portion of the British share of the Boxer Indemnities which were assessed really on the principle of penalty and not of reparation for the misdeeds of a dead and gone dynasty.

Nationalist Fitness

This view of course raises the question of the representative fitness of the three Chinese gentlemen who have been selected on the recommendation of the British Legation authorities in Peking. While Professor Hu Shih may be a learned philosopher and Dr. V. K. Ting a sound geologist and Dr. C. C. Wang an able Railway manager, we are not sure that they would claim to be representative Nationalist leaders. Indeed, they would be more inclined to disclaim any such character, since an authentic Chinese Nationalist is rather suspect in the eyes of the British authorities. In point of fact, the three have been selected because they are considered to be "safe" men and guaranteed not to give too much trouble in the work of the Committee. Even on the view that we are urging, there is no absolute need that they should be withdrawn from the Committee provided it is understood that they continue on the body in British interests and not as representatives of Nationalist China. The selection of the latter will have to be sought elsewhere—among the great Nationalist bodies and groups who are advancing the Nation to freedom and independence. And to them, England will have to turn if the real purpose of Lord Willingdon's Mission is the utilisation of the balance of the British share of the Boxer Indemnities to ends that shall assist in healing the wounds and hatred and bitterness caused by past and late events in China.

A Crusade Of Lies

(From a Correspondent)

A fresh champion has entered the lists to defend the old order against the attacks of the pernicious communists whose evil designs against the foundations of human happiness as represented by capitalist domination in the East and the West are known to all the world. This knight, clad in the armour of the Holy Catholic Church has planted his banner, emblazoned with the sacred cross, in the market place and loudly exhorts all and sundry to join in a holy crusade against the modern Saracens, against the despoilers of the sacred shrines of profits—the communists. Our knight is filled with wrath against the wickedness of the infidels. As a knight of the Church, he is "fundamentally opposed to the Communist Party". Does he know anything of the wicked deeds of the communists? No! He appeals to populace to bring him tales of horror in order that his wrath may be roused to overflowing, in order "to renew their strength in the crusade against the Red Peril".

Our valiant knight is true to his jesuitical principles that "the aim justifies the means" but with a strange, unjesuitical frankness he calls for materials for a crusade of lies against the communists and the Communist State, Soviet Russia. The "Yi Shih Pao", for our knight is none other, does not ask for facts revealing the truth about Soviet Russia, but stories about "the atrocities committed by the Russian Communists during the past years and also the plight of the Russian people as a result of the introduction of the communist regime." These atrocities may not have taken place; but that does not matter;—the more horrible the story the better the "Yi Shih Pao" will like it. The Russian people may be better off under the communist regime than they were under the old regime; but our crusader does not wish to hear about that. Give him stories of war and plague and famine, of outrage, rapine and murder, not by Chinese reactionary militarists, but by the barbarous communist hordes who are devastating Russia. The "Yi Shih Pao" will allow free reign to the wild imaginations of its scribes, and if the cause alone is not worthy enough, there is the added incentive of lucrative remuneration. A sacred cause indeed! Could mendacity go further?

Soon we may expect in the columns of the "Yi Shih Pao" and later reproduced by the other organs of imperialism and reaction a re-hash of the wild tales about Soviet Russia that filled the columns of the Capitalist press in the West; tales which have been refuted a thousand times, which no one in the West now believes, but which are considered good enough to poison the minds of the unsophisticated Oriental.

But we have a right to ask, what is at the bottom of this crusade? It is absurd to talk of saving China from communism. We assert that there is not the smallest body of opinion in China or outside of it which believes that China to-day, or for a long time to come yet can be converted into a communist state, or who desires even attempt to do so. We assert that behind this anti-communist crusade is the attempt to sidetrack the movement for the national independence of this country; because all those who are most active in the national movement are being branded as communists and come under the fire of abuse of the "crusaders". We assert that the crusade of lies and abuse against Soviet Russia is being conducted by strength and inspiration to the people of China in their bitter and long drawn out struggle for liberty, national unity and independence. Just at this time, when out of the welter and the chaos with which this country is afflicted there is emerging a national consciousness, slowly and painfully it is true, but emerging beyond the shadow of doubt, those who are interested in perpetuating the chaos in order that they may retain their sordid hold upon this nation are promoting and financing these mendacious campaigns against fictitious dangers in order to divert popular attention from the real peril which faces this country and to defeat the ef-

"HOW POWERFUL THE STRIKE IS!"

(A Leader From The London Daily Herald, Jan. 16)

When last spring we protested against the folly and brutality of the Shanghai shootings, the Tory Press retorted that, in dealing with Orientals, the "strong hand" was necessary.

To behave decently to the Chinese people, they declared, would be regarded as a sign of weakness. Our prestige would be lowered. Our trade would suffer.

If, on the other hand, we kept a firm hand on things and showed the Chinese that we were not to be trifled with, all would be well. The Chinese would again come to heel. Trade, as of old, would follow the machine-gun.

They had their way, these advocates of the "iron hand." Unrestrained, unbribed by the Government, the "men on the spot" proceeded to give the Chinese a lesson. Canton's protest against the Shanghai shootings was met by the massacre of Shameen. The Governor of Hongkong announced that he would flog and deport protesters in the colony.

The Cantonese retorted, not by violence, but by the pacific weapon of the boycott and the strike. Very soon Hongkong began to feel the pinch. Still, it did not occur to anybody in authority that the situation could be righted by decent apology and reparation for Shameen. They turned again to force and launched Cheng's mercenary army against the National Government

at Canton. Cheng's forces, after a loudly cheered initial success, were routed. The Canton Government strengthened its position. The boycott went quietly but effectively forward.

Now suddenly the strong men, who jeered at our warnings, are seized with panic.

"British prestige and British trade in Southern China," says the Chairman of the China Association in the columns of the *Morning Post*, "are going to be ruined unless the boycott is brought to an end."

"How powerful the strike is!" cries the *Morning Post* itself, in an agony of apprehensive discovery. They should have thought of that before. The hot gossellers of force are learning their lesson—too late.

They bullied the Chinese with impunity for many years. Now, suddenly, the Chinese hit back. And the bullies scream like cowards. But even now it does not occur to them to behave sensibly, decently. They want help from home. They want more force.

The tragedy of it all is that because of their stupidities and brutalities, not only they but others are suffering. The boycott, aimed at the bullies of Hongkong and the treaty ports, is hitting factory workers in England. We, too, are paying a heavy price for tolerating and abetting the Imperialism of our ruling class.

Gandhi To Fight Battle For Swaraj At Spinning Wheel

Indian Leader Sees Growth In Movement Toward A Home-spun Nation; Exchanges Autograph For Pledges

United Press
Cawnpore, March 4.—Taking his farewell of Indian politics, Mahatma Gandhi declared that he was going to devote himself to spinning. "When I began spinning in 1920," said Gandhi, "you had to pay 17 annas (34 cents) a yard for khaddar but now you can get it for 9 annas (18 cents) a yard."

"Frankly, I am mad about khaddar."

"We have made tremendous progress. In the beginning, any one who wore even so much as a home-spun cap was considered to be a khaddar-wearer, but today you have to be clad from head to foot in home-spun and home-woven before your friends and your family consider you a genuine khaddar-wearer."

"After five years' experience I repeat to you what I said in 1920 that if we boycott all foreign stuffs—English, Japanese and American—within one year we'll have Swaraj."

To the scores who swarmed around seeking his autograph, Gandhi said he would put a "price" on it. "I'll give you my autograph," he shouted, "if you will promise to wear nothing but khaddar."

forts of the true patriots to remove the danger.

But our disreputable knight in rusty armour will find that he is fighting windmills. This stupid game failed in the West, although it cost many lives and much wealth. It will fail in the Orient. If the force of arms proved unavailing against indomitable resolution of the Russian toilers to mould their destiny, this sordid campaign of lies will not hold up the fight of the Chinese people for their independence.

Antiquated Morals Of Cambridge To Be Fought By Haldane

Noted Scientist Dismissed On Immorality Charge; England's Medieval Divorce Laws Scored

United Press
Cambridge, England, January 30. (By Mail)—Cambridge University is preparing for a fight of the old morality against the new following the dismissal of Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, brilliant scientist and lecturer at Cambridge in bio-chemistry, because he was co-respondent in a divorce case.

Newspapers reported briefly a couple of months ago the fact that John McLeon Burghes had been granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of misconduct with Prof. Haldane.

The latest issue of the "Cambridge University Reporter," official publication of this famous school, carried an announcement as brief.

"Whereas Mr. J.B.S. Haldane, leader in bio-chemistry, has been pronounced guilty of adultery with the wife of Mr. John McLeon Burghes, and whereas Mr. J.B.S. Haldane, on appearing before us, admitted having committed adultery, now therefore we, the Vice-Chancellor and the six persons elected in accordance with University statutes, do unanimously adjudge (1) that Mr. J. B. S. Haldane has been guilty of gross immorality within the meaning of the University statutes; (2) that Mr. J. B. S. Haldane be therefore, and he is hereby, deprived of his office of reader in bio-chemistry."

The "six persons" named in the announcement are called officially "Sex Viri"—six men—are nearly as ancient at the university itself.

As soon as the announcement was made there was an outcry not only from the friends of Prof. Haldane but from prominent people generally in literary, legal, and educational circles. They protested that the dismissal was totally unjustified in view of

CABLE NOTES

Largest Airplane

Asiatic
Berlin, March 4.—The German Dornier airplane factories in Baden have completed a plan for the world's largest airplane whose wings will measure over 150 feet and which will be equipped with motors totalling 3,000 horsepower. The plane is destined for Spain-South America flights.

Norwegian Cabinet

A coalition government with Fritz of Nansen as premier is the probable solution of the present Norwegian Cabinet crisis.

Earthquake In Spain

A severe earthquake damaged Badajoz and Jerez de las Caballeras in Spain.

Wireless On Trains

Eighteen German express trains will be equipped with wireless telephone. The three trains running between Hamburg and Berlin have already an equipment which is proving successful.

Air Confab

Franco-German negotiations on aviation in Germany will be terminated shortly and will allow Germany to build unrestricted numbers and types of commercial planes; only certain provisions regarding the convertibility of commercial into bombing planes are going to be made according to the Paris "Excelsior."

Forests For Peasants

Tass
Chita, March 2.—About four million acres of forest are now being distributed among the peasantry in the Far Eastern Russia. This is being done in accordance with the decree recently passed to the effect that woods and forests, not regarded as being of national and county importance shall be transferred for the use of the local peasantry.

Soviet Banks

Tass
Moscow, Feb. 20.—The Russian Co-operative Bank reports that, during the three years of its existence, the balance of the Bank has increased from Rs. 2,400,000 in Jan. 1st, 1923, to Rs. 152,100,000 at the present time.

NEW OFFICE TO PLAN EDUCATION SURTAX

Chung Mei
Formal opening of the office of the Educational Surtax Commission took place this morning at 66 Yung Hsien Hutung, west city, under Director Ma Hsu-luen.

A staff of some forty people are employed in the three departments of the Commission. Following the gathering of data, Director Ma is expected to call a conference of nation wide experts on education law and economics, for the purpose of working out a means of taxation.

Borah For President

Asiatic
Berlin, March 4.—Senator Borah will run for the Presidency in the 1928 election according to the "New York Herald."

modern divorce laws and modern standards of morality which say that it is more sinful for people to live together without love than to commit what in England is the only means of freedom from unhappy wedlock—adultery.

Prof. Haldane himself announced that he would fight to the limit. He is at present in Italy, but will return shortly.

He has the right of appeal to a court of five judges appointed by the council of the university senate, and he will take this course. His main defence, it is understood, will be that the adultery did not constitute gross immorality, but was a case of deep and lasting love, and was the only means of breaking what in the circumstances was a "grossly immoral" tie.

His Pedigree As Long As A Razor-Strip

United Press
Perugia, Feb. 21.—The story of an adventurous barber who raised himself to the nobility and then conferred the title of prince on a friend of his who had just married a rich Englishwoman is reported from Todi near Perugia.

Some months ago, a gentleman of distinguished appearance arrived in Todi with a magnificent automobile, and presented letters of introduction to some of the notables of the place. This person declared that he was the Grand Chamberlain of Prince Colonna di Montecchio, and explained that his master has just won a lawsuit in the Rome courts which restored his ancient feudal property to him. As soon as the sentence of the court was officially published, the Prince and Princess proposed to take up their residence among their feudal subjects.

Story Accepted

The Grand Chamberlain's story was believed, and the arrival of the Prince and Princess was heralded by the town band and an evening of feasting. The Prince and Princess who had obviously plenty of money distributed largess and offered feasts to the people. They bought a large house and built castellations round the walls, turning it into a regular baronial castle. The villagers presented the princely couple with an illuminated address, in which they styled themselves "devoted subjects" of the Prince.

After some months, however, the Grand Chamberlain who called himself the Marquis of Caporillo got into trouble with the local police for an offence against morality. An examination of his past soon showed that the Grand Chamberlain was merely a Neapolitan barber, while the alleged Prince was merely an ex-bank clerk married to a woman of means. The Marquis is in prison, and the Prince and Princess are missing.

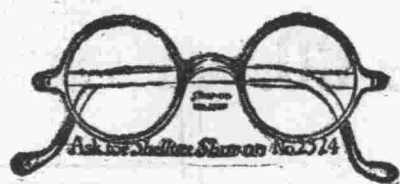
DESPITE PROTESTS TOBACCO TAX GOES ON

Asiatic
The abolition of the so-called special consumers tax on cigarettes as demanded by the British and American Legations was discussed during a recent cabinet meeting; but as money is urgently needed for meeting military purposes, especially for General Lu Chung-lin at the Tientsin front, the tax will continue until the termination of the civil war. The business of the British-American Tobacco Company and the Nanyang Brothers Company is greatly affected by the heavy tax.

SCHOOLS CALL ON MR. KARAKHAN

Chung Mei
Representatives of the nine government schools have an engagement to see Mr. Karakhan today relative to their appeal for an appropriation from the Russian Boxer remission.

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NEW PATENTS WOULD AMAZE EVEN ALICE IN WONDERLAND

London, March 4.—Money-making inventions suggested for study by the Institute of Patentes in its annual report include:

Flexible glass, a fool-proof airplane, a palatable temperance drink, a means of regulating the weather, a non-stainable hatband, schemes for harnessing the tides and the sun's energy, an easily cleaned tobacco pipe, and an electric toaster that will turn itself off just before the toast begins to burn.

AIR SERVICE PLANNED SHANGHAI—HANGCHOW

Kuo Wen

A Shanghai correspondent writes to the effect that, with the approach of the warm weather, and the imminent migration to the famous resort, West Lake, the Chinese authorities are planning to establish an aeroplane service between Shanghai and Hangchow. As soon as the capital has been obtained, and the plans completed, a machine will leave Shanghai for Hangchow every morning, returning the same afternoon, making a stop at Fenching on both trips.

SZECHUAN REDUCES TROOPS AND ARMS

Chung Mei

Reduction of the Szechuan army to 175,000 men and the yearly military expenditure to \$30,000,000 was decided upon at a conference of military leaders and peoples' representatives recently held at Chengtu.

Surplus troops are to be disbanded while the Chengtu arsenal is to be converted into a factory. The request of the military leaders that an eight million salt tax be levied to meet unpaid debts, is reported to have been refused by the peoples' representatives.

JOURNALISTS DEMAND PROMISED SUBSIDY

Chung Mei

The Foreign Office was the scene of a scurry yesterday morning when it was necessary to call out armed police due to the presence of a group of fifteen or so Chinese journalists demanding payment of subsidies which they allege were promised them by the authorities of the Waichiao Pu.

After such talking on both sides, the money seeking group was persuaded to leave the premises. Due to the Cabinet change there was no Minister there at the time.

CAN PHONE NOW FROM SHANGHAI TO WOODSUNG

Kuo Wen

A Shanghai correspondent informs this agency that the long distance telephone between Shanghai and Woodsung will be opened at the end of the current month. The rate will be fifty-cents per five minutes, the same as the Shanghai-Wushih long-distance telephone, which has been in operation since the 1st inst. Nanking and Woodsung will now be linked by telephone.

Poland Ratifies Locarno, But Calls For Council Seat

Resolution Does Not Set Date For Seat on Council as Simultaneous With German Entry

United Press

Warsaw, March 3.—The Sejm today ratified the Locarno Treaty.

Following this ratification, the Sejm unanimously passed a resolution demanding that Poland be granted a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations.

This resolution did not, however, specify that Poland was to receive this seat simultaneously with Germany.

That a clause to this effect would be included was indicated by a speech before Parliament on February 25th when Count Skrynski, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the time of the first reading of the Locarno Treaty demanded that Poland should be granted a Council seat at the same time Germany receives a seat.

CANDY TOO GANDY POLICE WILL INSPECT

Inspection of the multi-colored candies sold in local markets is to be made by the sanitary bureau of the Police Yamen with an idea of finding out whether it is harmful or not, so that its sale can be stopped in the latter event.

EXTRALITY DELEGATES HOLD MEETING

Router

The Commission on Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China met at the Chu-Jen Tang at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and discussed various laws, subsequently adjourning to Friday, March 12, at 10 o'clock.

SILVER AND COAL PRICES SOARING

Chung Mei

The price of silver on the copper exchange has gone up since the fighting. At the beginning of the week one dollar would bring 310 coppers while it now brings 320.

The use of the Peking Suiyuan Railway by the militarists has caused a shortage of the cheaper grade of coal which comes from the mines served by that line, with the result that even the poorest coal dust is considerably increased in price.

Cause And Effect?

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 4.—A number of prominent personages resident in Shanghai, including Messrs. Tung Kang, Sung Hanchang, Lo Wen-kan, etc., have started a new peace movement, aiming to restore general peace to the country by popular means.

The sky suddenly turned pitch dark at 10 a.m. this morning and did not brighten up until an elapse of three minutes.

TSAI TING-KAN TO ARRANGE JAPAN PACT

Asiatic

The Chinese government has appointed Admiral Tsai Ting-kan as chief delegate for the negotiation of a reciprocal customs rates treaty with Japan who is to be represented by Mr. Saburi. It is expected formal negotiations will begin in a few days. It is reported that both France and the United States desire to have similar rates treaties with China, especially America which imports large quantities of cigarettes into China every year.

KALGAN PROSTITUTES TO WEAR ARM BADGE

Chung Mei

The campaign against prostitution in Kalgan began with the operation of the new law on March 1st, with the result that women of the street may only appear in public dressed in black gowns with a white badge on their sleeves. This badge is furnished by the police and if it is lost a fine is imposed.

The same campaign is under way in Suiyuan where new orders have been issued by the police forbidding prostitutes and actresses from frequenting the streets or public inns.

Britishers Call On Tuan

Router

Accompanied by the British Minister (Sir Ronald Macleay), Mr. O. St. C. Malley (the new British Counsellor of Embassy) and Mr. Eric Teichman (Chinese Secretary), Lord Willingdon, the Chairman of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, who arrived here Thursday from Shanghai, made a formal call upon the Chief Executive at noon yesterday.

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Attempts To Patch Fengtien Rupture Are Unsuccessful

Civil Governor Insists On Resigning In Spite Of Pleas; Issue Is Opposition To War

Kuo Wen

Numerous attempts to persuade General Wang Yung-kang, Civil Governor of Fengtien, to withdraw his resignation, are being made. It will be remembered that General Wang resigned as a protest against the change in the policy of Fengtien regarding the war situation. Marshal Chang Tso-lin himself telegraphed General Wang, stating that if the latter did not change his mind about retiring, he himself would also resign. General Yang Yu-ting followed suit. Judging from foreign reports from Mukden, Chang Hsueh-liang will in all probability visit Wang, as representative of his father, and representatives of the Provincial Assembly, and the Chambers of Commerce, will also very likely send delegates to attempt to persuade the Governor to alter his mind. The resignation is couched in simple terms, and merely declares that he wishes to recuperate his health. Accompanying the official petition of Wang's resignation is a long letter addressed to Marshal Chang, in which the Governor eloquently reiterates the necessity for retrenchment in order to put to rest the uneasiness and discontent of the masses. It is rumored that Wang will not be dissuaded from forfeiting his post, and that in the event of the failure of the efforts of his colleagues, he will be replaced by General Cheng-Chien, former Civil Governor of Kiangsu, or Li Shan-chin, ex-Superintendent of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin.

ENVOY DISPATCHED

(Continued from page 1)

Li Ming-chung will function as Emergency Commander of Peking.

Thus will all the high officers of the 1st Kuominchun at the front, Marshal Feng will remain at Kalgan in supreme command of all the sectors.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT LACKING

(Continued from page 1)

give a fair deal to Germany and pursue the traditional policy of fair play in Europe.

Mr. Baldwin, replying to the debate, said he wished it had been possible to insist upon Germany's admission alone in March, but that was beyond our power. He deprecated the agitation that had sprung up, which was contrary to the spirit of Locarno and which was beginning to create two camps, one on the side of France and the other on the side of Germany. Apart from the pledge given to Spain, which was not accompanied by conditions regarding the time and the occasion, Britain had given no pledges to any country.

At the conclusion of the debate the Opposition challenged a division on the motion for adjournment which was defeated by 224 votes to 124.

Brian Senses Trouble

United Press
Paris, March 4.—It is learned authoritatively that Aristide Briand, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, fears that a serious situation may develop with reference to the question of enlarging the League of Nations Council.

M. Briand expects that the negotiations will be of the most difficult nature.

Officials declare that the fate of the League depends upon the decision reached in this matter, Chamberlain Wary

Reuter
London, March 4.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking on Mr. Stanley Baldwin's motion for adjournment to discuss the League Council issue emphasized at the outset his conscious-

YEN NAMED FOREIGN

(Continued from page 1)

urmoil. This decision makes possible the introduction to an Anfu follower.

This cabinet is decidedly of a coalition nature since the Kuomintang, Chihli, Anfu and southeastern parties are included. Premier Chia is described as siding both with Marshal Tuan and the Kuomintang, while Dr. Yen and Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei are Chihli party men. The Kuomintang side is represented by the Minister of Education, Ma Chun-wu, the southeast party by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the Anfu's by the Minister of Communications, while the Kuominchun has the Ministers of Finance and Justice.

Four members of this new cabinet are hangers on from the retiring body. Including Premier Chia, they are the Minister of Navy, Tu Hsi-kuei, Ma Chun-wu, Minister of Education who was Minister of Justice, and Kung Hsin-chan, who remains as Minister of Communications.

The resignation of Wang Shou-chen as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet was also accepted and Teng Han-hsiang named as his successor is last night's mandate. Efforts are being made to have the new Minister of Finance assume office on Friday morning, due to the long standing need of a head in that ministry.

None of the cabinet ministers attended their new offices today.

ness of the delicacy of the occasion.

The Foreign Secretary stated that he and Lord Robert Cecil would be the principal delegates for Britain. In that connection he confessed that not without grave anxiety he had watched the progress of the international controversy that had arisen over the question. Representatives of the nations who met at Geneva naturally were inspired by the feelings, traditions and interests of their own countries, but if the League were to grow in influence and power, as he was happy to think it had grown more rapidly lately, they must, as M. Briand said, not merely speak their own language but the language of Europe and indeed the whole world.

The guiding principle of the British representatives at Geneva must, Sir Austen declared, be that they would be a party to nothing endangering the success of Locarno or rendering it impossible for Germany at the last moment to enter the League. "One solution Britain will not countenance under any circumstances—it will not be a party to recreating in the Council the camps and opposing forces which were the curse of Europe before the War."

Sir Austen Chamberlain dwelt upon the merits of increasing the non-permanent seats and proceeded to refer to the jealousy with which permanent additions ought to be made but reiterated that they were not prepared to say a priority that no such claim could be admitted in any circumstances whatsoever.

MacDonald Intervenes

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Leader of the Opposition) intervened at this stage and asked if Sir Austen Chamberlain meant that no such claim could be admitted in March.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied "No", adding that the Government would have preferred that these further questions should not be raised at the present time, if the way to peace was found by common agreement for a particular admission they would certainly not oppose or reject that admission on the ground that they would have preferred to discuss the question in September (Labour cries of "Oh!").

Sir Austen Chamberlain mentioned that the German Am-

bassador had that day communicated his anxious wish to see him, as his Government desired a meeting of the representatives of the powers (a Locarno conversation) before the opening of the Council. Sir Austen said that he gladly concurred and that he reminded the ambassador that a fortnight ago he (Sir Austen Chamberlain) had communicated to the German Government his earnest hope that they would meet at Geneva before decisions were taken.

Mr. Lloyd George interposed a query as to whether that meant that Britain would oppose the addition of a member in the event of the absence of agreement by all parties, of whom Germany would be one.

Sir Austen replied that he was not prepared to go beyond the statement he had made (Ministerial cheers and ironical Labour "Oh!"), after full consideration by the Government that it was for Britain an essential principle that the fruits of Locarno should be reached and that nothing should be done to prevent Germany from entering the League.

Sir Austen Chamberlain concluded by appealing to the House to leave him free to meet his friends and colleagues in the great council of nations to seek a solution, not renewing or prolonging difficulties and not recreating or increasing suspicion, but making the meeting another step of progress, reconciliation and appeasement (Ministerial cheers).

"Times" Protest

"The Times" has broken its silence over the proposed reconstitution of the League of Nations Council in a leading article in which it says that on no international question in a recent years has there been so emphatic and spontaneous a demonstration of British feeling. Foreign observers are altogether wrong in their inclination to discount the significance of this popular interest and to attribute it to obscure machinations or petty political motives.

The paper declare that the essence of the matter is solely a demand for fair play and plain dealing at a turning point of European history. It adds that, since Germany is entering, it is not fair play to make sudden and important changes in the League without consulting her—particularly since the changes may be interpreted as an effort to create hastily and nervously a counterpoise against Germany. This strikes the ordinary British mind as an attempt to "queer the pitch." It simply cannot be done.

Viscount Grey has veered to the support of the Government in a weighty letter to "The Times" in which he deprecates preliminary national controversies over the matter and questions the wisdom of pressing the Government at the present time for a declaration beyond the assertion that the British representatives will go to Geneva free from commitments to any other Government that would prevent them from advocating there what is the clearly expressed British view.

Viscount Grey expresses the opinion that the men at Geneva will only succeed if they "talk European."

Mussolini To Attend

Asiatic

Berlin, March 4.—Spain will send General Primo de Rivera to Geneva according to the "Daily News" and Italian rumours say that Signor Mussolini will also appear at Geneva.

PROLETARIAN WRITERS OF RUSSIA TO HAVE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY

Tass

Moscow, March 4.—The Council of People's Commissaries has agreed to grant Rbs. 10,000 to the Federal Association of Proletarian Writers for the purpose of conducting literary and scientific research work and also to enable the Association to convene a Federal conference of proletarian writers.

CANTON FORCES ROUT INVADING TROOPS

Kuo Wen

Hongkong, March 4.—A force of General Chen Chiung-min's former followers in Tzechin revolted and invaded into Ping-yueh district, last week. They were suppressed by the Canton forces who disarmed some 500 men, the rest escaped into the hills.

BATTLE AT LANCHOW

(Continued from Page 1)

killed and three taken prisoners. From Chinese who surrendered, the Kuominchun learned that Li Ching-lin has some 16,000 troops on the front, but most of them are unpaid and lacking in food and war supplies.

While the force under Commander Han, which took Ma-chang, were working south, the troops under General Wang moved north along the railway clearing up the Chihli troops at Tsing Hsien and Hsing Chi.

The Kuominchun is also reported to have begun press in Li Ching-lin at Potouchen, south of Tsang-chow the 1st moving from the northeast and the 3rd from the southeast. According to Kuominchun information from Tientsin, the enemy surrounded at the Potouchen railway station offered to surrender but were told that they must first disarm with the result that fight continued.

The first batch of prisoners from this fresh fighting arrived in Tientsin being composed of thirty Russians and 400 Chinese troops. Wounded has also been received there.

Watch Warships

Asiatic

General Sun Yueh reports the appearance of four cruisers of the Pohai squadron off the Taku coast and that the forts have been instructed to keep a most vigilant watch over the move-

GERMANY LINING UP WITH IMPERIALIST EUROPE

(Continued from page 1)

Europe's colonies. The decentralized colonial wars, carried on at present in Northern Africa, are in the last analysis only serving Moscow's end.

"Hence the struggle is inevitable and Germany has no chance other than to join it on the side of righteousness. I am convinced that the nation which furnishes the man-power will not lose in the deal. Russia's vast resources, her need for industrial products, will for decades to come supply Germany both with a market and withdraw materials.

"As to the role of the United States—if the fight opens soon, as I expect it will, America's part will be largely financial. If, however, the reckoning is deferred, the industries of the United States must, in their own interest, supply Europe with arms, ammunition and industrial products with which to reconcile the Russian peasantry to the new regime.

"I know," Captain Rechberg concluded, "that war is hell, but there is no other way out of the present predicament. We must fight or be thrown back by the bolshevist tidal wave into the abyss of anarchy. From this point of view I hail Germany's entry into the League of Nations as a happy omen for the future of culture and civilization."

ments of the Fengtien warships. The commander of the forts have been ordered to open fire on the warships as soon as they approach them while at the same time, troops have been sent to Taku, Chihku and other places along the coast to check any landing by the warships.

Further, foreign and native shipping companies have been warned not to approach the forts during night, otherwise, the Chinese authorities will not accept responsibility for any damages or even the loss of life as a result of the forts opening fire on the steamers. General Pi Shu-chen, Commander of the Pohai Squadron, is on one of the cruisers, in personal command of the expedition with Tientsin as his final object.

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of the world.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange Business transacted. Savings-

Deposits received at Savings Depart-

ments in all Branches:

Peking Office: Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang

Savings Department: Hsi Ho Yen.

THOUSANDS OF NOVELTIES

for Selection at

The

Peking Craft Shop,

38 Teng Shih Kou.

行洋和公

Kung Ho & Co.

GENERAL STORE

42 Hatamen Street

Monsieur M. Malardou

Manager

CUT GLASS GOODS

We permanently carry a standard pattern of cut glass tumblers wine glasses, liqueur glasses, etc. Buy from us and have no broken sets.

Our prices are right because we import direct from FRANCE.

TEL 3431 EAST

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

中孚銀行

Founded 1916

Capital \$2,000,000

Paid-Up Capital 1,500,000

Reserve Funds 200,000

Head Office, Tientsin.

Branches: Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow,

Peking.

PEKING BRANCH

163 Chien Men Street

Manager's Office Tel. S. 2607

General Office Tel. S. 2608, 280, 2365

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts

5 per cent. per annum

Special Savings Accounts at favour-

able terms be obtainable on application.

Savings Box for Savings account be

obtainable on application.

Fixed Deposits received for periods of

twelve, six and three months at rates to

be ascertained on applications.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Drafts granted on all principal com-

mercial places in China and every descrip-

tion of Banking and Exchange busi-

ness transacted.

Y. T. TSUR T. F. SUNG

Manager Sub-Manager

The Continental Bank.

大陸銀行

PEKING BRANCH

Manager: Wang Yung 王濤

Sub-manager: L. H. Yuan

Chinese telegraphic Address: "0006"

Cable Address: "CONTIBANK"

Telephone:

President's Office S. 3156.

Manager's Office S. 1006, 2998.

Business Dept. S. 1496, 3582, 1403.

708, 285.

The Bank of China

中國銀行

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Daid-up Capital \$19,760,100

Reserve Liability \$6,033,345.41

Proprietors \$6,033,345.41

Fixed Deposits received and Current

Accounts opened on usual terms. Draft

issued and Telegraphic transfers made.

Foreign and Domestic exchanges bought

and sold. Every description of Banking

and Exchange business transacted.

This bank is a depository of the

Chinese Government. It issues bank

notes, and manages public bonds Salt

and customs revenues.

The Yokohamaspecie Bank Limited

ESTABLISHED 1880

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

行銀金正濱橫

Capital Yen 100,000,000

(Capital Fully Paid-up)

Reserve Funds Yen 83,500,000

PEKING BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

according to arrangement.

Deposits received for fixed periods at

rates that may be obtained on application.

Drafts granted on principal places in

the world and every description of ex-

change business transacted.

D. NOHARA

Manager

Everything A Camera Shop Can Give And The Best

Cameras

Supplies